Postal Regulatory Commission Submitted 4/30/2012 2:55:52 PM Filing ID: 82250 Accepted 4/30/2012

BEFORE THE POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20268-0001

MAIL PROCESSING NETWORK RATIONALIZATION SERVICE CHANGES, 2011

DOCKET No. N2012-1

SUPPLEMENTAL TESTIMONY OF

MARC A. SMITH

ON BEHALF OF THE

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

(USPS-ST-3)

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ASSOCIATED LIBRARY REFERENCES

USPS-LR-N2012-1/91 Calculations in Support of Smith Supplemental

Testimony

USPS-LR-N2012-1/96 National Consolidated Trial Balance (NCTB) Data

For Feb 23 Network

USPS-LR-N2012-1/91 contains the spreadsheets for Tables ST 1-ST 8 and associated support spreadsheets. USPS-LR-N2012-1/96 contains the FY 2010 National Consolidated Trial Balance (NCTB) data reflecting the updated determination of active and inactive facilities from USPS-LR-N2012-1/82.

I. Purpose of Supplemental Testimony

The purpose of this supplemental testimony is to update the annual cost savings presented in my direct testimony (USPS-T-9), which was entered into evidence at page 1596 of Tr. Vol. 5 on March 23, 2012. My direct testimony provided the annual cost savings that will accrue to the Postal Service as a result of the Mail Processing Network Rationalization Service Changes initiative and was based, in general terms, on assumed implementation of the mail processing operational consolidations set forth in the various operations testimonies at the time of the filling of the Request in this docket on December 5, 2011. My supplemental testimony incorporates my direct testimony by reference and presents updated annual savings estimates based on the operational consolidation decisions announced on February 23, 2012.

As done in my direct testimony, the annual savings estimates are expressed in FY 2010 terms and are of "full-up" cost savings that will accrue to the Postal Service as a result of the Mail Processing Network Rationalization Service Changes initiative. I have updated the maintenance and other savings related to mail processing equipment and facility space (in parts II and III of my testimony), and also the savings due to workload reductions (in part IV). I have made updates based on the supplemental testimony of witnesses Bratta (USPS-ST-1) and Neri (USPS-ST-5), the updated determination of the list of active and inactive facilities (USPS-LR-N2012-1/82), the updated determination of

¹ This supplemental testimony provides updates for my direct testimony Tables 3-9 and 11 as contained in USPS-LR-N2012-1/91. Tables 1, 2 and 10, as well as Attachments 1-3 are not affected by this update.

- equipment by site (USPS-LR-N2012-1/83), and updated information from
- 2 Facilities on rent savings and revenues from the sale of facilities. Part V of this
- 3 testimony provides the annual savings associated with my direct testimony
- 4 (USPS-T-9) Table 11, including the updates from this supplemental testimony.

II. Mail Processing Equipment Related Savings Updated

As I noted in my direct testimony, an important benefit of the revision to First-Class Mail service standards is that the revised service standards permit a significant reduction in the amount of equipment needed. Much less equipment is needed to run the same volume of mail due to a more level workload. The reduction in the number of Delivery Barcode Sorters (DBCS) associated with the Feb 23rd network is 2,227, or nearly a 40 percent reduction. DBCS would go from the FY2010 mid-year total of 5,916 to 3,689, permitting much savings in maintenance and parts and supplies. ²

I have updated the mail processing equipment-related savings in maintenance labor, parts and supplies given witness Bratta's supplemental testimony (USPS-ST-1) and the updated determination of equipment requirements, as per USPS-LR-N2012-1/83.

Table ST 1, below, is an update of mail processing maintenance labor savings provided in my direct testimony Table 3. It is based on witness Bratta's updated estimates of reductions in authorized positions for maintenance of processing equipment (LDC 36) and administrative non-supervisory positions (LDC 39) contained in USPS-LR-N2012-1/80. These updated reductions are

² Docket No. ACR 2010, USPS-FY10-8 and USPS-LR-N2012-1/83. DBCS totals used here include Delivery Barcode Sorter w/Input Output Sub-System (DIOSS) and Combined Input Output Sub-System (CIOSS).

- 1 highlighted or shaded in Table ST 1 and all other calculations are as done in
- 2 Table 3 of my direct testimony (USPS-T-9).

Table ST 1: Mail Processing Equipment Maintenance Labor Savings Change in Average Labor Service- Authorized Annual Cost Wide Total									
Labor Type	Positions	Rate*	Savings	Benefits	Savings				
	in millions								
Postal Operating Equipment	2,563	\$ 81,914	\$210.0	\$ 23.4	\$233.4				
Administrative	286	\$ 72,933	\$ 20.9	\$ 2.3	\$ 23.2				
Supervision	229	\$ 97,300	\$ 22.3	\$ 2.5	\$ 24.8				
Total			\$253.1	\$ 28.2	\$281.4				
'*Average Annual Rate from Attachment 2 of USPS-T-9.									

Table ST 2, below, is an update of my direct testimony Table 4. The updated data is highlighted. This includes the updated estimate by witness Bratta (USPS-ST-1) of savings in processing equipment parts and supplies of \$42.5 million (see USPS-LR-N2012-1/81). In addition, the update of \$8.9 million in BDS cartridges savings is based on the updated Advanced Facer Canceler Systems (AFCS) requirements by site, as per USPS-LR-N2012-1/83. This information was used to determine the reduced need for Biohazard Detection System (BDS) cartridges, going from 520 currently to 375, a 28 percent reduction, as calculated in USPS-LR-N2012-1/91. The FY2010 BDS cartridge expense was \$32.0 million, so a 28 percent reduction is \$8.9 million. Finally, the third component is the \$2 million decline in miscellaneous postal supplies and services associated with the labor savings (excluding service wide benefits) in maintenance personnel costs shown above in Table ST 1.

Table ST 2: Mail Processing Equipment Parts and Supplies Savings						
	Т	otal Savings				
		in millions				
Spare Parts	\$	42.5				
BDS Cartridge Reduction	\$	8.9				
Miscellaneous Postal Supplies and Services	\$	2.0				
Total	\$	53.4				

III. Facility Related Savings Updated

In this testimony, based on witness Bratta's supplemental testimony

(USPS-ST-1), an updated list of active and inactive facilities, and updated

information from Facilities, I put forth an estimate of the annual savings (in

FY2010 costs or dollars) due to no longer needing the Inactive sites for

processing. These savings include: building and custodial labor savings; utilities

and heating fuel; custodial supplies and services; rents and annual earnings

associated with the utilization of the facility sale proceeds.

Table ST 3, below, is an update of facility and custodial maintenance labor savings provided in my direct testimony Table 5. It is based on witness Bratta's updated estimates of reductions in authorized positions for maintenance of building equipment (LDC 37) and custodial maintenance positions (LDC 38) contained in USPS-LR-N2012-1/80. These updated reductions are highlighted in Table ST 3, and all other calculations are as done in Table 5 of my direct testimony (USPS-T-9).

Labor Type	Change in Authorized Positions	rage ual Rate*	Labor Cost Savings	Total Savings		
			in millions			
Building Maintenance	376	\$ 75,980	\$ 28.5	\$	3.2	\$ 31.7
Custodial Maintenance	1,416	\$ 67,570	\$ 95.7	\$	10.7	\$106.4
Supervision	144	\$ 97,300	\$ 14.0	\$	1.6	\$ 15.6
Total			\$ 138.3	\$	15.4	\$153.7

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Table ST 4, below, is an update of my direct testimony Table 6 to update the savings in facility-related utilities and supplies. The updated inputs are highlighted. Updating the utility and supplies expenses for Inactive sites is done using the updated list of Active and Inactive facilities (USPS-LR-N2012-1/82), along with the use of FY2010 accounting costs by finance number for the mail processing facilities, as done in USPS-LR-N2012-1/96. The computation of costs for Inactive facilities is shown in USPS-LR-N2012-1/91. In addition, "Percentage of Inactive Site Space for Processing" is updated to be consistent with witness Bratta's updated determination of space at Inactive facilities requiring building equipment and custodial maintenance. As witness Bratta indicates in USPS-ST-1, to determine maintenance personnel staffing at Inactive sites in USPS-LR-N2012-1/80, he has used the data on the amount of space at Inactive sites associated with non-processing activities and also platform space for those facilities that have cross-docking operations. I have used that information to determine that, of the 19.6 million sq. ft. of facility space for Inactive sites, there is approximately 3.4 million sq. ft. associated with non1 processing and cross-docking operations, or 17.2 percent, as shown in USPS-

2 LR-N2012-1/91. The percentage of space at such facilities no longer requiring

building and custodial maintenance is therefore 82.8 percent, and this is the

share of the Inactive facilities utility and supplies costs that are estimated to be

saved consistent with my direct testimony calculations.

Table ST 4: Facility-Related Ut	ty-Related Utilities and Supplies Savings Percentage of Inactive Site Space for Inactive for Sites* Processing				
	in mi	llions		in m	illions
Utilities and Heating Fuel	\$	58.5	82.8%	\$	48.5
Custodial Supplies and Services	\$	14.0	82.8%	\$	11.6
Miscellaneous Postal Supplies and Services				\$	1.1
Total				\$	61.2
*Expenses for Inactive Sites Based on PSFR data.	•				

Facilities has provided updated information, based on their ongoing work, to update rents saved on leased space and revenues associated with the sale of owned facilities. As reported in my direct testimony, Facilities has been tasked to estimate these types of savings for the buildings and properties associated with Inactive sites (or sites for which processing operations will be removed). An important point from among Facilities' findings is that, although mail processing may be eliminated from these buildings, most have other operations such as retail, delivery, BMEU, mail transportation, administrative, or vehicle maintenance. Based on the value of the building and the cost to relocate operations, quite often the best financial alternative is to remain in the current

- building, even if there is considerable space that is not utilized.
- The portion of the Inactive sites that may be disposed as well as the
- 3 associated potential financial value of doing so are based on the following
- 4 assumptions:
- disposition of mail processing operations is based on decisions made on
- 6 February 23, 2012, concerning the AMP studies;
- barriers to dispose of buildings such as BMEU and transportation hubs are
- 8 assumed to be resolvable and the cost to resolve is not included in the
- 9 values below;
- one time revenue is based on broker opinions of value (BOV) and not
- certified appraisals; and
- one time capital cost is based on preliminary information on operational
- layout and other operational needs and is an engineering estimate.
- 14 Given this, the Postal Service may be able to fully vacate 80 buildings totaling
- 15 11.4 million square feet. This would result in a financial breakdown as follows:
- \$326 million one time revenue;
- \$50 million one time capital cost; and
- \$8.1 million annual lease savings.
- 19 The \$50 million estimated capital cost is for the design/construction of alternate
- 20 quarters (both delivery and retail) or renovations at other existing buildings to
- 21 allow consolidation and disposal of mail processing facilities. As noted, this cost
- does not include the funds necessary to reconcile hub and BMEU conflicts. Note
- that the capital cost and revenue is only for the disposal of mail processing

- facilities. There is also revenue potential in the buildings retained by disposing of other assets and moving the operations into the retained buildings.
 - Based on this, the annual savings obtainable after a transition is complete would consist of \$8.1 million annual lease savings plus the annual benefit associated with the net revenue of \$276 million (= \$326 million \$50 million). As indicated in my direct testimony, it is my view that the Postal Service could put these funds to use making capital investments for postal plant, equipment or vehicles, earning at least a 10 percent annual return.³ On this basis, the annual "savings" stemming from the \$276 million in net revenue is 10 percent of this, or \$27.6 million. This is summarized in Table ST 5, which is an update of Table 7.

Table ST 5: Facility Lease and Sale Related Savings						
	Total Annual Savings					
	in millions					
Potential Annual Earnings from Facility Sales						
Proceeds	\$ 27.6					
Potential Rent Savings	\$ 8.1					
Total	\$ 35.7					

IV. Workload Reduction Savings Updated

In USPS-T-9, at 21-25, I provided three quantifications of workload reductions stemming from the proposed network consolidation, as listed below:

³ The basis for this view is summarized in the United States Postal Service's 2011 Report on Form 10-K, at page 9, where the following risk is acknowledged: "Due to our current cash constraints, our operational performance in the future could be at risk as a result of inadequate capital investment in transportation equipment, mail processing equipment, facilities, or information technology which are either essential to operations or to improve the quality of our services."

- 1. Elimination or reduction of outgoing secondary sorting;
- 2. Complete elimination of CSBCS and UFSM 1000 sortation; and
- 3. Additional letter automated incoming secondary and DPS sorting.
- These types of savings are obtainable under the February 23rd network, though
- 5 the quantification needs to be updated for the first two listed above.

Reduction in Outgoing Secondary Sorting

Witness Neri indicates in his supplemental testimony (USPS-ST-5) that despite the larger number of facilities in the February 23rd network, he would still expect the proposed February 23rd network to enable the elimination of outgoing secondary sorting for letters. In the case of flats, witness Neri (USPS-ST-5) indicates that he would not expect to be able to obtain the same reduction for outgoing secondary sorting under the February 23rd network that was anticipated in his direct testimony.

In USPS-T-9, at 23, Table 8 shows an estimated annual volume reduction in outgoing secondary sorting for flats of 204.2 million TPH, leading to annual saving of \$4.5 million. The estimated reduction was based on the modeling of outgoing primary sorting for flats under the originally proposed network (See USPS-LR-N2012-1/38 and USPS-LR-N2012-1/NP5). For the purposes of this update, I assume that there will be no reduction in flats outgoing secondary sorting under the February 23rd network. Table ST 6, below, which updates Table 8 of my direct testimony, summarizes these updated savings.

Table ST 6: Savings Due to Reduction in Outgoing Secondary Sorting										
Equipment Type	Annual Volume Reduction in Outgoing Secondary (TPH)	Labor Savings per TPH	Cost		Labor Service- Postal Supplies		plies and	Tot Sav	al ⁄ings	
		in cents	in millions							
DBCS	3,981,560,824	0.4111	\$ 16.4 \$ 1.8 \$		0.1	\$	18.3			
AFSM 100, UFSM 1000	0	1.9539	\$	0.0	\$	0.0	\$	0.0	\$	0.0
Total			\$	16.4	\$	1.8	\$	0.1	\$	18.3

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Reduction of CSBCS and UFSM 1000 Sortation

- Under the proposed February 23rd network, CSBCS workload would still 4 5 migrate to the DBCS and likewise UFSM 1000 workload will still migrate to the 6 AFSM 100, resulting in less processing costs, as indicated in my direct 7 testimony. These savings estimates are updated in Table ST 7, which updates 8 Table 9 of my direct testimony. Two updates are made to be consistent with the February 23rd network and to be more accurate. First, UFSM 1000s are not 9 10 completely removed; four will remain in use as per USPS-LR-N2012-1/83. 11 Second, I base my estimate of CSBCS and UFSM 1000 volumes to be 12 eliminated on the current deployments of this equipment rather than the end of 13 year FY2011 deployment for this equipment as done in my direct testimony. 14 Table ST 7 shows the summary of calculations, which are further detailed in
- 15 USPS-LR-N2012-1/91.

Table ST 7: Savings Due to Reducing CSBCS and UFSM 1000 Sortation									
Equipment Type	Annual Volume Eliminated	Labor Savings per piece	Labor Service Cost Wide Savings Benefits		Miscellaneous Postal Supplies and Services	Tota	al ⁄ings		
		in cents	in millions						
CSBCS	1,260,507,523	0.44	\$ 5.6	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.0	\$	6.2		
UFSM 1000	512,170,362	1.11	\$ 5.7	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.0	\$	6.3		
Total			\$ 11.2	\$ 1.3	\$ 0.1	\$	12.6		

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V. Summary of Updated Cost Savings

- Table ST 8 below is an update of Table 11 from my direct testimony,
- 5 USPS-T-9. It summarizes Tables ST 1 to ST 7 in this testimony and also
- 6 includes the savings from Table 10 of my direct testimony, for which savings are
- 7 not changed under the February 23rd network. Again, as discussed in my direct
- 8 testimony, these savings are "full-up" savings—annual ongoing savings once a
- 9 full transition is made. Also, these are the savings in terms of FY 2010, as if the
- plan of consolidating mail processing, currently under study, had been in place
- and "full up" during FY 2010.⁴ These updates reflect the supplemental
- testimonies of Witnesses Bratta (USPS-ST-1) and Neri (USPS-ST-5), as well as
- the updates contained in the determination of Active and Inactive facilities
- 14 (USPS-LR-N2012-1/82) and for equipment (USPS-LR-N2012-1/83).

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⁴ FY2010 costs are from Docket No. ACR2010 costs and data, supplemented as well with additional FY2010 cost information.

Table ST 8: Summary of Savings for Direct and Supplemental Testimony						
(in terms of FY2010 Costs)	in millions					
Mail Processing Equipment						
Maintenance Labor	\$	281.4				
Parts and Supplies (including BDS cartridges) Depreciation of Equipment	\$	53.4				
Subtotal	\$	334.7				
Facility Related Savings Building Maintenance and Custodial Labor Utilities and Heating Fuel Supplies and Contractor Costs Rents and Earnings on Sales Proceeds Subtotal	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	153.7 48.5 12.7 35.7 250.5				
Workload Reduction Savings Reduction in Outgoing Secondary Sorting Replacement of CSBCS and UFSM 1000 Sortation Additional Letter Automated Sorting (e.g. DPS) Subtotal	\$ \$ \$ \$	18.3 12.6 36.0 66.9				
Total for Testimony	\$	652.2				